

210 91  
308 Ave St. An

g.

Inaugural Dissertation  
on  
Lithotomy  
for the  
Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

at the, <sup>1828</sup> Papad March  
University of Pennsylvania.

By W<sup>m</sup> F. Johnson.  
Lectur. surg.  
Philadelphia Jan<sup>y</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1828.

11

Memorandum of the

Committee

for the

purpose of

the

1871

Memorandum of the

Committee

for the

purpose of

Litholime.

The word Litholime is derived from two  
Greek words; *Lithos*, a stone, and *Lime*  
to enter the operation for the extraction of a  
stone. In treating of the disease which calls  
for the performance of this very formidable  
operation, it is not improper that I should  
take a comprehensive view of it in all its  
forms and varieties, but I shall not accu-  
mulate as the long space allotted for an  
inaugural dissertation will permit, to give  
a general view of the various diseases it.

It an in all stages of existence is subject  
to urinary calculi. Children more so than  
adults, and those less than persons who  
are advanced in years.

It is supposed that a disposition  
to calculi is developed between the fifth  
and sixth years, although infants in



the cradle have been afflicted with this & distending disease. Women are not apt to stow in the uterus as well as men, but are much less liable to it in the latter.

This is readily to be accounted for from the circumstance of the matter in the female being much thicker and more gelatinous, thereby allowing sand and other crumbly substances to escape which are calculated to form a nucleus, and thus lay a foundation for a stone.

Those who give way to the luxuries of the table, and live on glutinous food, which is not easily digested are quite subject to the disease, and it is more common in temperate than in the southern or northern climates. People living in France and England, are more subject to it, than those in Prussia, Russia, &c.



Calculus are found in various parts of the body; but especially in the urinary organs, as the kidneys, ureters, prostate gland, and bladder; but most frequently in the latter situation.

As to the original formation of calculous concretions, little I believe is at present positively known; but <sup>they</sup> are supposed to arise from a deposition of earthy and stoned fluids; for it is well known that the blood with the different animal secretions it affords by analysis is a quantity of earthy substance.

Various are the circumstances which may occur to produce a deposition of this matter. A liquid can only keep suspended a certain portion of substances of which it is a menstruum; and when a greater quantity than this is added a





deposition of the superfluous substance takes place. It is supposed that the Lactals absorb a greater quantity of earthy matter than the fluids in the circulating system can hold dissolved; consequently a deposition of the redundant matter occurs. This redundant substance is more aptly to be deposited in the kidneys, and bladder, than in any other part, from the urine containing more earthy matter than other fluids.

Articles of food containing a great quantity of earthy substances are supposed to cause the state of the fluids to which I allude.

Whatever influence a separation of the system may have to the formation of a nucleus and its subsequent increase, it is very certain that every extraneous body which will act as a nucleus will <sup>have</sup> a tendency to cause the formation of a stone.



4



The first of these is the  
 fact that the number of  
 cases of the disease has  
 been increasing steadily  
 since the first of the year.  
 This is due to the fact  
 that the weather has been  
 unusually warm and the  
 people have been out of  
 doors more than usual.  
 The second fact is that  
 the disease is more  
 common in the summer  
 months than in the winter.  
 This is due to the fact  
 that the weather is warmer  
 and the people are more  
 likely to be out of doors.  
 The third fact is that the  
 disease is more common  
 in the south than in the  
 north. This is due to the  
 fact that the weather is  
 warmer in the south and  
 the people are more likely  
 to be out of doors.



... the ...  
... the ...  
... the ...  
... the ...  
... the ...

... the ...  
... the ...  
... the ...  
... the ...  
... the ...

... the ...  
... the ...  
... the ...  
... the ...  
... the ...

... the ...  
... the ...  
... the ...  
... the ...  
... the ...





1



The first of these is the fact that the  
 system of taxation is not uniform. The  
 rate of tax varies from one place to  
 another, and from one class of property to  
 another. This is a great source of  
 inequality and injustice. The second  
 is the fact that the system of taxation  
 is not based on the principle of ability to  
 pay. The rate of tax is not fixed  
 according to the income of the taxpayer,  
 but according to the value of the property.  
 This is also a source of inequality and  
 injustice. The third is the fact that the  
 system of taxation is not based on the  
 principle of benefit. The rate of tax is  
 not fixed according to the benefit which  
 the taxpayer receives from the government,  
 but according to the value of the property.  
 This is also a source of inequality and  
 injustice. The fourth is the fact that the  
 system of taxation is not based on the  
 principle of justice. The rate of tax is  
 not fixed according to the justice of the  
 case, but according to the value of the  
 property. This is also a source of  
 inequality and injustice.



The first of these is the  
 fact that the system of  
 taxation is not so  
 uniform as it once was.  
 The second is the fact  
 that the system of  
 taxation is not so  
 uniform as it once was.  
 The third is the fact  
 that the system of  
 taxation is not so  
 uniform as it once was.  
 The fourth is the fact  
 that the system of  
 taxation is not so  
 uniform as it once was.  
 The fifth is the fact  
 that the system of  
 taxation is not so  
 uniform as it once was.

The sixth is the fact  
 that the system of  
 taxation is not so  
 uniform as it once was.

The seventh is the fact  
 that the system of  
 taxation is not so  
 uniform as it once was.  
 The eighth is the fact  
 that the system of  
 taxation is not so  
 uniform as it once was.  
 The ninth is the fact  
 that the system of  
 taxation is not so  
 uniform as it once was.  
 The tenth is the fact  
 that the system of  
 taxation is not so  
 uniform as it once was.









I have been thinking of you  
very much lately, and wondering  
how you are getting on.  
I hope you are well.

I am writing to you from  
London, and hope you will  
be able to read it.

I am very glad to hear  
that you are well, and  
hope you will be able to  
read it.

I am very glad to hear  
that you are well, and  
hope you will be able to  
read it.

I am very glad to hear  
that you are well, and  
hope you will be able to  
read it.

I am very glad to hear  
that you are well, and  
hope you will be able to  
read it.

I am very glad to hear  
that you are well, and  
hope you will be able to  
read it.

I am very glad to hear  
that you are well, and  
hope you will be able to  
read it.

I am very glad to hear  
that you are well, and  
hope you will be able to  
read it.



the first of the year, and the  
the second of the year, and the  
the third of the year, and the

the fourth of the year, and the  
the fifth of the year, and the  
the sixth of the year, and the

the seventh of the year, and the  
the eighth of the year, and the  
the ninth of the year, and the

the tenth of the year, and the  
the eleventh of the year, and the  
the twelfth of the year, and the

the thirteenth of the year, and the  
the fourteenth of the year, and the  
the fifteenth of the year, and the

the sixteenth of the year, and the  
the seventeenth of the year, and the  
the eighteenth of the year, and the

the nineteenth of the year, and the  
the twentieth of the year, and the  
the twenty-first of the year, and the



1. *... ..*  
 2. *... ..*  
 3. *... ..*  
 4. *... ..*  
 5. *... ..*  
 6. *... ..*  
 7. *... ..*  
 8. *... ..*  
 9. *... ..*  
 10. *... ..*  
 11. *... ..*  
 12. *... ..*  
 13. *... ..*  
 14. *... ..*  
 15. *... ..*  
 16. *... ..*  
 17. *... ..*  
 18. *... ..*  
 19. *... ..*  
 20. *... ..*  
 21. *... ..*  
 22. *... ..*  
 23. *... ..*  
 24. *... ..*  
 25. *... ..*  
 26. *... ..*  
 27. *... ..*  
 28. *... ..*  
 29. *... ..*  
 30. *... ..*  
 31. *... ..*  
 32. *... ..*  
 33. *... ..*  
 34. *... ..*  
 35. *... ..*  
 36. *... ..*  
 37. *... ..*  
 38. *... ..*  
 39. *... ..*  
 40. *... ..*  
 41. *... ..*  
 42. *... ..*  
 43. *... ..*  
 44. *... ..*  
 45. *... ..*  
 46. *... ..*  
 47. *... ..*  
 48. *... ..*  
 49. *... ..*  
 50. *... ..*  
 51. *... ..*  
 52. *... ..*  
 53. *... ..*  
 54. *... ..*  
 55. *... ..*  
 56. *... ..*  
 57. *... ..*  
 58. *... ..*  
 59. *... ..*  
 60. *... ..*  
 61. *... ..*  
 62. *... ..*  
 63. *... ..*  
 64. *... ..*  
 65. *... ..*  
 66. *... ..*  
 67. *... ..*  
 68. *... ..*  
 69. *... ..*  
 70. *... ..*  
 71. *... ..*  
 72. *... ..*  
 73. *... ..*  
 74. *... ..*  
 75. *... ..*  
 76. *... ..*  
 77. *... ..*  
 78. *... ..*  
 79. *... ..*  
 80. *... ..*  
 81. *... ..*  
 82. *... ..*  
 83. *... ..*  
 84. *... ..*  
 85. *... ..*  
 86. *... ..*  
 87. *... ..*  
 88. *... ..*  
 89. *... ..*  
 90. *... ..*  
 91. *... ..*  
 92. *... ..*  
 93. *... ..*  
 94. *... ..*  
 95. *... ..*  
 96. *... ..*  
 97. *... ..*  
 98. *... ..*  
 99. *... ..*  
 100. *... ..*



218





The first of these is the  
 fact that the system of  
 the world is not a simple  
 one. It is a complex one,

and the second is the fact  
 that the system of the world  
 is not a simple one. It is a

complex one, and the third  
 is the fact that the system of

the world is not a simple one.

It is a complex one, and the



14







thus made; it is recommended under  
 these circumstances to break down the stone  
 by a strong piece of forceps, with a screw  
 in the end; and for this purpose numerous  
 instruments have been differently constructed;  
 but if an enlargement in the neck of the  
 bladder will suffer an extraction of the stone  
 it is considered preferable. It may be done  
 by the sharp pointed bistoury, taking  
 the sides of the neck of the bladder as a  
 guide. After the stone is extracted all ex-  
 traaneous substances are to be removed, by injecting  
 a stream of warm water <sup>into</sup> in the bladder, next  
 to the use of the scoop. A catheter should  
 be introduced into the bladder through the  
 wound, so as to facilitate the passage of the  
 urine without the inconvenient irritation that  
 it would necessarily produce in its passage  
 over a cut surface.







